EURO' ¿É AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. Press Our Own Correspon dent.

RHOOKLYK

PARIS, Nov. 6, 1860. There has beer A a pretty quarrel going on these two weeks bet ween the French Minister at Rome on one side, and several high Roman dignituries en the off er sides, which has been taken up or its varis as sides by parties here, and has come to be write interesting. To begin just after the per seeing, and report briefly: General Lamori-Are declared that the French Government had promised to oppose by force the entrance of the Piedmontese troops into the Papal States, and was engaged to prevent the bombardment of Aucona. After this declaration had made a good deal of noise, and its truth had been denied, Lamoricière sent a letter to the Reman official journal, repeating it formally, and giving his proofs, the gravest of which are a capy of the dispatch received by him Sept. 16 from Histop Merode, the Roman Minister of Wac, that corports to be the exact copy of a dispatch previous-sent by Due de Gramont, the French Minister at Rome, to the French Consul at Ancona; and his statement of the purport of a dispatch received from the same high Roman efficial six days previously, in which be, the War Minister, Bishop Merode, anneunced that the French Embassy was informed that the Emperor had written to the King of Piedmont to say that he (the Emperor) should oppose an attack upon the Roman States "by force." Thereupon the Due de Gramont writes a sharp letter to Cardinal An'aenelli, charging, first, that War Minister Bishop nelli, charging, ib'st, that by adding to it the de falsified the dispatch by adding to it the bishop, or, wreds" by force; secondly, that the Bishop, or, t kings in filching, as it were, from the telegraph fiee, a dispatch that was not addressed to it [on Mus peint, the representative of the French Govern-ment, which claims as a right, and practices, the wield ton of the secrecy of all correspondence, whether by post or telegraph, is uncommonly severe and indignantly virtuous]; thirdly, that it was sur princingly improper for the Pontifical Government to Lamoricière's article be published in the official journal. Finally, the angry Duke tells the Cardinal that the misstatement must be rectified, or else he (the Duke) shall take his own measures to make the Duke) shall take his own measures to make the truth known to the public, whose knowledge it was the evident purpose of the official journal of Rome to darken. Whether, now, scared by the worth of the Duke, or by threats of the truth coming out, or glad of a chance to do an ill turn to the French General and to the Belgian Bishop, whose brisk, foreign way of doing things, and authoritative interference, have always offended his Italian habits and excited his Italian jenlousy, the Cardinal ordered the official journal to rectify the article in question, by stating that the words "by force" were not in the dispatch of the Duke of Gramont. The Constitutionnel here in Paris had already been told to say that the words "by force" had been falsely at-tributed to the Duke, and did so say, in M. Grandguillot's grandest style.

But what the Duke and Grandguillot, and probably their common master, were angriest at, was not, after all, that Lamoricière, or Merode, had added the words "by force;" it was that Merode, or somebody for him, had filched the real dispatch somebody for him, had filehed the real dispatch which Lamoricière publishes word for word in his article. Now it is perfectly true that this dispatch does not say that the Emperor will oppose the entrance of the Piedmontese troops "by force;" but it does say that "the Emperor wrote from "Marseilies to the King of Sardinia, that if the "Piedmontese troops enter the Pontifical territory, "he shall be forced to oppose them.
"The French Government will not tolerate the cul"pable aggression of the Sardinian Government."
This cannot be explained away: public attention

This cannot be explained away; public attention cannot be distracted from it to a side issue which is a false issue, for the worst that can be said against the War Bishop and the gallant battering ram of his militant flock is, that they interpreted the dispatch erroneously. Considering the passages just quoted from it, one would say that their interpretation was natural enough; certainly not a strain

But facts are cheels that winns ding, And downs be disputed." This dispatch from Marseilles, repeated from the French Embassy at Rome early in September is one of them; an enfant terrible now that it is let speak

It is evident enough (and this is the important side of the case) that at that fine Louis Napoleon, despite all his shrewdness, and great ability and long foresight, did think that the Italian national movement could be stopped. Then, as so often be-fore, within the past eighteen mouths, he under estimated its force. Earnestly deprecating, as it was most natural, in his double character of enemy to Revolution and of continuator of traditional French policy, that he should, the formation of a strong united Italy, of a grand Mediterranean Power, he thought that here was a last chance of preventing that formation from completing itself and of keeping Italy in subordination to France. But grant that this opinion of the motives of his letter is a mistaken one. It is certain that at that time, as you will recollect about that time was noted in this correspondence, the Pope was inspired with a fresh, new confidence of being protected in his temporalities. It is probable that the inspiration came from this unlucky declaration, made, indeed, only to the French Embassador, but filched from the telegraph office, that Piedmontese invasion was culpable, and would not be tolerated. It has been tolerated. What is more, in parts of the Papal Territory garrisoned by the French, as Viterbo, the popular voting for Victor Emanuel has been going on simultaneously with the popular voting in Um-bria and the Marches. But what is still more worthy of note is the very angry and arrogant tone of the French Minister's letter to Antonelli. There has not yet been such imperious official talk to the address of the Pope from France. Louis Napoleon's vexation at the obstinate ingratitude of the Papacy for protection, and its obstinate persistence is not reforming, is getting the better of his heredi-

tary Dutch phlegm. There has been great coil also about the French Admiral. Le Barlier de Tinan's intervention the other day to prevent the Piedmontese Admiral's supporting by bombardment a disembarkment of forces from sea, the operations of the Italian land troops against the forces of King Francis. There is some doubt as to the real state of the facts, a doubt which the official Moniteur is silently careful not to clear up. The truth seems to be, in the main, nearly this: Piedmontese Admiral sails up ready to support Piedmontese land troops; French Admiral sends word that he must not, will get broadsided if he tries; Piedmontese Amiral "holds up" for that bout, under protest, and two or three days later, having more

ships meantime, says: "Broadside if you will: I "shall not repel the attack, but shall do my work of " collaborating with the land forces of my King all French Admiral gets seared at the prospect of so extremely grave a responsibility, and sends one of his vessels steam haste to Toulon to get orders direct and definite from his Government.
While steamer Descartes is gone on this mission,
comes off the great battle between King Francis
his army, and Victor Emanuel his army, in which,
by help of Admiral Persano's ships, the former is beaten out and out. Really now, inquires
the pensive public, what were Admiral Le Barther de Tinan's orders? The very question, apparently, that Admiral B. de T. sent to Toulon to have an swered. Semi-official organs are bid say that the blockade of Gaëta, not being recognized by France and the other Powers, B. de T. had orders not to tolerate a bombardment of Guëta; had those or-Semi-official organs are bid say that the ders because Emperor Napoleon could not bear to think that Francis II., his wife, mother-in-law and brothers, should be exposed to bomb-shells such as the Palermitans were exposed to norm-shells such as the Palermitans were exposed to a few months ago. Bemi-official organs may be right; but most folks doubt whether they are at the bottom of the case. Louis Napoleon may have exercised gentlemanly courtesy and kindness only toward this family group of Bourbons; one can conceive withal the working of his prejudice against bombs. But it is considerably plainer than a handspike that the Prench Adnself did not definitely know what to make of miral homself did not definitely know what to make of his orders, whatever they were, and that pending the authoritative solution of his doubt, Persano has at first forbade him to do, and that the doctrine of faits accomplis will now be accepted,

as throughout this Italian business it has been ac-

cepted by Napoleon.
Lord John Russell's 'etter to the British Minister Lord John Russell's letter to the British Minister at Turin settles that. I need not point out the flagrant legical contradiction between this diplomatic epistle and one written by the same hand to the same address two months ago. You will be apt to publish it entire. Enough, then, to say that by it the English Government recognizes from this time forth the new state of things in Italy, and only waits for Francis II. to lift his last legs and shake Gaëta dust from his feet, to recognize V. Emanuel as King of Piedmont, Umbria, the Marches, and the Two Sheilies. The assument volunteered by Lord John of Fiedmont, Umbria, the Marches, and the Two Sicilies. The argument volunteered by Lord John in this document for the justification of Victor Emanuel's policy and the national Italian action, applies a fertiori to a similar policy and action directed against Austrian domination in Venetia. The grand significance of the note is this: it shows that even diplomats and ministers of foreign affairs have come to understand what ordinarily sensible newspaper readers have had little doubt of any time. have come to understand what evaluation newspaper readers have had little doubt of any time the last month, that Italy fara de se, that Italy one and strong, is rapidly and irresistibly appreaching formed one and strong, her alliformation. Once formed one and strong, her alli-ance is worth having. Lord John, by recognizing her in advance of, directly in the face of the protests (which fwere, indeed, mere gammon prefests) of, France and other powers, is bidding for her gratitude, counterworking her gratitude to France, Before long, count upon it, we shall have a counter

bid from Louis Napoleon.
In this dispatch business, and in this Barlier Tinan business—two rather embarrassing businesses to the Government—the Clerico-Legitimist party has taken malicious pleasure. The Government party organs now take their malicious pleasure, and the revenge is clever, by calling upon the political bishops who were lately so loudly eloquent with Heaven for the repose of the souls of the French fallen in defense of the Papal territory, to repeat their eloquent appeals to the same Grand Tribunal, of the Government-the Clerico-Legitimist party has whose Bar they set up to be the special ornaments, for the repose of the French fallen in defense of opium, missionaries, &c., in China. The political bishops will not answer enthusiastically to the call. Those souls of Frenchmen that left their bodies in China belong rather to the department of the Minister of War. They may get themselves generally prayed for; but there will be no such effort in their behalf, as was put forth in favor of those who fell into the purgatory depot while piously fighting for the topographical privileges of Pius IX. They were forwarded to heaven "slap-dash, and no mistake;" that lucky anonymous fellow got himself cut in twain by a cannor ball at Castelfidardo, whereby the noble Viscount Bedlidian "lost his

baggage," among the rest.

I have said nothing about the Warsaw Conference since a week before its meeting, because now, a week and more after its meeting, nothing has appeared to show that my then appreciation of its naughtiness was not quite correct. Noticeable, however, in this connection as those four diplomatic horses of the Orloff race were, sent by Czar Alexander to Emperor Napoleon-every fish of whose tails was to me pregnant with meaning as the shake of Lord Burleigh's head in the comedy-noticeable, I say in this connection, is the fact that the Emperor Napoleon and his Court have gone into official mourning and sadness for the death of that really worthy lady, the Dowager Empress of Russia, since last Saturday. What makes this conventional grief no-ticeable is, that it breaks out so soon as the telegraph announces the decease of Czar Alexander's excellent mother, instead of retarding its manifesta-tion, as courtly custom is, till her death is diploma-

tion, as courtly custom is, till her death is diplomatically announced by courier.

The talk of Austria's military preparations for offense in Venetia is subsiding. The accounts of the preparations seem to have been considerably exaggerated. The general opinion here and now is quite decided that there will be no war—at least tll next Spring. There is a growing opinion, growing from no one can say what well-established grounds, but certainly growing, that, somehow or ands, but certainly growing, that, somehow or other, between now and next Spring, a means will be found for settling the Venetian branch of the Italian question without a war. That means, if it means anything, that Austria will sell Venetiab tterness of the pill being disguised by the gilding. Other special some, however, hold strongly to the idea that the war will break out next Spring. Apart from opinion and conjecture, the fact is always present that Napoleon's preparations for war are

kept in unrelaxed completeness.
At Lord Mayor's dinner, which is to be gobbled and gazzled next Friday, diplomatic bodies resident at London are not to gorge themselves. They are to renounce callipee and callipash, by way of dem-onstrating against Lord John's letter to Hudson in defense of Victor Emanuel. It is said that even the French Minister, Persigny, will join, in this fasting protest, with the representatives of Naples, Austria, and Russia. This is bald farce, provoca-tive only of melancholy guffaws. More cheerfully farcical was the solemnity at Windsor Castle last Tuesday, when Lord John presented to the Queen Count Ludolf, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the exish King of the late Two Sicilies! This presentation by Lord John be-fell Oct. 30, just three days after Lord John had wiped his pen of the famous dispatch to Sir Jas. Hudson at Turin!

The Chinese victory, of which mention was just made, is made much of by posters on the street corners, and by the official Government journals, in spite of which the popular French do not particu-larly interest themselves, or care for it. I have observed that the Moniteur and other journals are very courteous to the English in their glorilying over this success of the allelfres. There within the week a revival of some of the silly staple talk about dissension between the Courts of Tuileries and St. James, and, as usual, we have had one silly new pamphlet or two, full of ignorance and jenlousy, directed against England. Notwithstanding which trifles and foolish rumors, and quite graver accidents, be assured that France and En-gland will remain allied by political and material in-

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

From The London Times, Nor. 7.

The 'group of illustrious men who came into the world in the same decade with the French Revolution is fast dying out. The survivors of that epoch are now more than three-core and ten years of age, and ver few of them are left. To-day we have to chronicle th few of them are left. To day we have to chronicle the departure of one more of the small group—Admiral Sir Charles Napier. It has often been our duty in the later years of his life to speak plainly of the gallant old Admiral, but in anything that may have fallen from us we hope that we have never forgotten his read merits. These were of no mean order, and fairly entitle him to the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. In his name is summed up all that he was. A Napier is a man name is summed up all that he was. A Napicrisa man possessed of high spirits, immense courage, great ingenuity, predigious egotism, and a critical or theoretical faculty which incites to deeds of astounding andacity. And so another Napier, another of the "Ready, aye ready," school, is gone. We shall never more see his ruddy, jolly countenance twitching under his broadbrim, as in his blue coat and white trousers he trudged down to the House heavily burdened with a speech on the sorrows of the navy. He has fired his last gun; he is gone to the haven of his rest. We will forget long speeches and wordy letters, to remember him only as eches and wordy letters, to remember him only as was in his prime—the daring and the brilliant cap-

He was born at Merchistoun Hall, in the county of Stirling, on the 6th of March, 1786. His family trace their descent from the celebrated inventor of logarithms. His father, after whom he was named, was the second son of Francis, the fifth Lord Napier. He entered the navy at the age of 13 as a volunteer, and served on board a great variety of vessels, from sloops to flagships, on many different stations, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and from the Mediterranean to the West Indias. These were the mighty Nelson days, but it was not Sir Charles Napier's good fortune to be engaged in any of the great naval battles for which the early part of the present century is renowned. Our cruisers, however, were on every sea, and Napier had not a few opportunities of distinction in fighting single vessels of the enemy, in cutting out merchantmen, and in attacking West Indian Islands, such as St. Thomas and Martinique. In an action with a French corvette of 22 guns he had his thigh broken by a shot. In the attack upon Martinique he won great applause for his temerity in scaling the ramparts with but five men, and in planting the Union Jack on Fort St. Edward. He won promotion as well as applause for his conduct in a subsequent affair, when he assisted Nir Alexander Cochrane (now a well-known name) in chasing three French ships of the line and in capturing one of them—a 74. He pressed the enemy so hard and did them so much damage that his commander nade him captain at once, and the Admiralty were not slow to confirm the appointment. The nin.

He was born at Merchistoun Hall, in the county of

Charles, and William Napier. Here "Black Charles," as he was called by his cousins, saw a good deal f land fighting—was, indeed, talking to the other Charles when a bullet entered the nose of the latter, ledged in the jaw, and shattered the bone. In November, 1810, Charles James Napier writes to his mother, "Black Charles is a queer fellow as ever crossed me, ard as houest a one," and then he gives the copy of a letter which the queer fellow, on quitting the army, addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty:

"Bir: My leave of absence is just out. I don't think it worth remaining here, for I expect you will give me a ship, as I am almost tired of campaigning, which is a rom concern. C. N."

The result of this appeal was an appointment to the Thames, 32. In this vessel, and in the Euryalas, we find him performing many signal services, silencing batteries, landing troops, capturing merchantmen and whole fleets of gunboats, driving on shore vessels which be could not capture, and finally operating with distin-

find him performing many signal services, kielening batteries, landing troops, capturing merchantmen and whole fleets of gunboats, driving on shore vessels which be could not capture, and finally operating with distinguished ability against Baltimore with a division of boats under his orders.

When the peace came, Napier, like many another gallant spirit, found himself condemned to inactivity. After 14 years' he found employment again in the Galatea, on the Portuguese coast, and it was in this period of his life that he first acquired a great position before the public. In performing his service for the British Government he became interested in the affairs of Portugal, and ventured both to express his opinion as to the feasibility of certain operations and to exert himself in the cause of Don Pedro. Considerable sympathy was felt in this country for Don Pedro, and an expedition under Captain Sartorius left the Thames in support of his claims. Eventually the command of this expedition devolved on Captain Napier, who succeeded in vanquishing the fleet of Don Miguel. He encountered this fleet, consisting of two line-of-hattle ships and two frigates, beside several corvettes, brigs, and a xebeque on the 3d of July, 1833. He at tacked at once, and brought the action to a speedy close by boarding the enemy from his flag ship. Short as the conflict was, it was decisive, for both the ships of the line, one of the frigates, and one of the corvettes remained in his possession. He was thanked for an exploit which placed the Queen upon the throne, was honored with the title of Viscount Capo San Vicente, and was appointed Admiral-in-Chief of the Portuguese fleet. Napier, however, was dissatisfied with the subsequent dealings which he had with the Government, and especially with the reduction of the fleet, and he soon quitted the Portuguese service in disguet. He had carned so much distinction, however, that it was not difficult for him to find employment in England. He was in 1839 appointed second in command of the Mediter the Syrian coast. He is a very prominent figure in the storming of Sidon, in the defeat of Ibrahim Pasha among the mountains of Beyrout, and most glorious of all in the reduction of Acre. Sir Charles Napier among among the mountains of Beyrout, and most glorious of all in the reduction of Acre. Sir Charles Napier among the mountains of Beyrout would no doubt again be described by his cousin as "the queer-st fellow he ever came across," and as he led the British tars, riding an ass, covered with a great straw hat, wielding a huge stick, and followed by his dog Pow, he raised many a laugh. But if Napier on land cut a queer figure, he appeared in a different light on his native element. The attack on Acre was a very brilliant affair, in which he won golden opinions, though it must be remembered that he was only second in command, and that to Sir Robert Stopford belongs at least some of the credit which Sir Charles seemed inclined to appropriate entirely to himself. We are not now going to oren up a controversy which has long since been exhausted. The Admiral accused the Commodore of disobeying orders, and the Commodore blamed the Admiral for want of alacrity. It is enough to say that the storming of Acre was at once a great military and a great political event, and that Napier on his part more than justified his reputation for dash and daring. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and shortly afterward, on his return to England, he was appointed to the commander of the Champel fleet.

more than justified his reputation for dash and daring. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and shortly afterward, on his return to England, he was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet.

It was now that he began to work his critical faculty. He exposed many naval abuses, and he suggested not a few reforms, some of which he had the good fortune to see adopted before he died; but he car ried these attacks too far, and rendered his suggestions of doubtful value through the personality of style which he exhibited in common with his cousins. It is not wise in an Admiral who hopes for employment to accuse one Minister of effrontery, to sneer at another as a fool, and to treat all with asperity. It is not wise in any man to reduce a great public question to a context of personalities, to be perpetually complaining that his merits are not recognized, and to insist upon it that the neglect of his suggestions is to be explained by the spitefulness of opponents. This, however, Sir Charles Napier was too frequently in the habit of doing, and he did it to the very last. When the Russian war broke out all the indiscretions of his pen and tongue were forgotten, and with much effervescence of champagne at the Reform Club, he was appointed to the command of the Baltic Fleet. With what result? We need not repeat the story of what he did not accomplish. We are content in this moment of sorrow to take his cousin Sir Wm. Napier's estimate of what he did accomplish. "He caused the 30 sail composing the powerful Russian fleet to shrink like rats into their holes; he took Bomarsund, caused Hango to be blown up, interrupted the Russian commerce, and for six months kept in a state of inaction certainly \$0,000 or 91,000 good troops. He restored and enlarged the knowledge of the Gulf of Finland to navigation; secretained what large vessels can do there, and what they cannot do; when they can act alone, when with treops, and when gun-boats can be used with effect. He carried out an ill-manned, undisciplined fleet; he they cannot do; when they can act alone, when with treops, and when gun-boats can be used with effect. He carried out an ill-manned, undisciplined fleet; he brought back unharmed a well-organized, well-disciplined one, with crews exercised in gunnery and seamanship—a fleet now really what it was falsely called when it started—that is to say, one of the most irresistible that ever floated on the ocean for all legitimate got into difficulties with his superiors, and he was not intrusted a second time with the command of the fleet. There were fierce recriminations, which had better now be forgotten. Sir Charles consoled himself for the loss of the Baltic fleet by becoming a second time the representative of a metropolitan borough in Parliament. He was an ardent Radical, after his hearty, honest fashion, and as such had in 1841, after his Acre exploit, recommended himself to the electors of Maryletone. After the Baltic cruise, he won the sweet voices of Southwark, in the representation of which borough his death creates a vacancy. The fatigues of the recent session proved too much for even his iron frame. About ten days since he was seized with dysentery, and though the progress of the disease scemed checked at first, he suffered a relapse, and died yesterday morning at his residence in Hampshire. In private life he was revered and respected as a tender father and a faithful f.iend.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND REPUBLICAN JUBILEE.

ndence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Вигоберонт, Сопп., Nov. 16, 1860. The City of Bridgeport seems wild with delight.
The Wide-Awake battalions, with delegations from
Minturn, Brookfield, Milford, Fairfield, and Stratford, are making a grand parade in honor of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. The bouses of all the prominent Republicans are brilliantly illuminated. Mayor Daniel F. Sterling's elegant mansion presents a scene surpassing description. D. F. Hollister, esq., President of the Wide-Awake Club, has also spared no expense in rendering his house one of the most attractive illuminations of the evening. P. T. Barnum's new and beautiful residence is lit up from top to bottom, and, with the ladies of his family, he is standing on the piazza, receiving the cheers of the Wide-Awakes, who are countermarching through his yard.

The march at an end, the Wide-Awakes were es

orted to the Homestead, where they are now partaking -in obedience to the order "Charge the tables"-of a bountiful collation of roast turkeys. &c.

Old Abe's Choir, the Seven Spinning Brothers, have just been called out, and are singing an original Wide-Awake Dixie, calling down the bouse in roars of

aughter.

The jubilee is a hearty one, you may depend on it; nd in the language of one of its distinguished members, "the Democratic party is so far gone in the State of Connectiont, that it will take centuries to whitewash the tail of it."

FROM BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Georgetown (Demerara) papers up to Oct. 19, per rk Princeton, furnish the following items:

The Hon. Robert J. Walcott, member of the Council, ad died at Barbadoes, aged 78.

Bridgetown was infested with thieves, who had tripped nearly every house of its copper gutters and

Murders were on the increase at Trinidad, mostly perpetrated by Coolies, while the crime of rape was arfully prevalent. Some few arrests had been made. At Antigua, there was some little excitement relaive to the sudden departure of a merchant, leaving arge liabilities

A French brig had arrived at Georgotown with 112 emigrants rom Madeira. and in capturing one of them—a 74. He pressed the enemy so hard and did them so much damage that his commander made him captain at once, and the Admiralty were not slow to confirm the appointment. The next that we hear of him is in the Peninsula, amusing himself in the campaign with his cousins George,

THE SECF.SSION MOVEMENT.

Judge Doug'tas and Gen. Pillow on the Crisis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

AN APPEAL FROM A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK.

OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS. From The Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 17.

We published yesterday the proclamation of Governor Letcher, convening the Legislature of Virginia on the 7th January. By proclamation some time since he had called an extra session of that body for the 14th of the same month. The excitement at the South, in consequence of the election of Lincoln, is the canse of this second proclamation, and of the hastening by a week the assembling of the Legislature. The Governor calls attention to this subject, believing that "prudence requires that the Representatives of the people of the Commonwealth should take into consideration the condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary in this emergency.

emergency.

Governor Letcher has acted wisely in convoking the Legelators to consider this important subject. He has not convoked them too early. By the time they meet, the crisis will be sufficiently developed, no doubt, to demand some action on the part of Virginia. She will then find, very probably, that the question for her to debate is ripe. Ten days have very much changed the appearance of things. The signs from the South leave little room to hope that the Union will long remain unbroken. If there is a possibility of preserving it, or of prevailing upon States which may second to rejoin the Union, we cannot long postpone deliberation upon the means by which either is to be done. There may be yet another question for Virginia, and that is, if secession cannot be avoided, and the seceding States cannot be induced to return, what course is left her to pursus?

It is probable that Gov. Letcher will renew his proposition to the last Legislature for a Convention of the States, under the fifth article of the Constitution, to consider the state of the country, and see if some measure cannot be take n, which will restore harmony to the Union and protect the rights and equality of the States from finanticism and radicalism.

Whatever is done ought to be done without delay. Demagogues and parsons have widened the breach between the two sections of the Union until it presents Governor Letcher has acted wisely in convoking the

Whatever is done ought to be done without delay. Demagogues and parsons have widened the breach between the two sections of the Union until it presents an awful chasm. The election of Lincoln, by such immense popular majorities, has diminished most painfully the hope of a revolution in public sentiment in the North. Yet the darkest hour is that just before the dawn of day, and it is possible that the crisis now upon us is a precursor to a brighter day in the history of the Confederacy. Either such a day must soon shine upon the country, or the Union must be broken up into two or more Republics. It cannot long survive the sectional partizanry and hate that has raged so violently for the last few years.

vive the sectional partizanry and hate that has raged so vicently for the last few years.

From The Mobile Tribune, 14th.

A meeting, as we stated yesterday, is to be held tomorrow night at Temperance Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the people of this county are willing to submit to the sectional Black Republican rule of Lincoln. This is a county mater—is to be the expression of the disposition of our Mobile people. The interior will take care of itself. Unless we are greatly deceived by the demonstrations in the counties, we in Mobile, unless we join this movement, will segregate ourselves from the rest of the State. Bell men and Douglas men in the interior are resolved on this movement. Alabama will join South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, Texas and Mississippi in it.

The movement does not contemplate war, and the men who are in favor of it do not anticipate war or any bloodsbed. Let us all look at it in the best light—that is, that the movement will unite the South, and

that is, that the movement will unite the South, and make it a unit in opposition to the stealthy encroachments of the North—the end of which, if not resisted, will be the subjugation of our people to a Northern (sections). (sectional) majority of voters—most of whom are igno-rant of our people, and many of whom have no right

to decide the question in dispute.

Our Southern people are supposed at the North to be mere braggarti—the, at least, is the opinion of the men who have elected Lincoln. And they have some men who have elected Lincoln. And they have some reason to believe this, for repeatedly, heretofore, we have terribly "thundered in the index," and have qui-etly eaten our own brave words, and thus brought con-tempt upon ourselves. It requires just one more fact of this kind to make us utterly contemptible in the eyes of the men who have driven us to the extreme of exas-

of the men who have driven us to the extreme of exasperation.

Ale Lincoln would not have been elected if there had been an apprehension among his voters that we mean what we have so repeatedly said. Let us now eat our own words again, and a Southern man will not have courage to raise his head in any State North.

We think that the best thing we can do is to stand by this movement. The result of it may be to disarrange our business for awhile, but in the end we shall get quiet, destroy the Black Republican party, and secure something like safety in the future. Submit now, after what we have declared to be our purposes, and there is nothing of the future left to us but abject submission—the confession that we are not willing or able mission—the confession that we are not willing or able to take care of ourselves. Rather than this, we are willing to make war and thus put the question to a test which will decide it forever. There is an "irretest which will decide it forever. There is an "irrepressible conflict," and we have got now to decide who are to be the victims of it. If we asked more than the laws guaranteed to us, we should be ready to submit quietly; but we ask nothing more than is our right under the law. If we abandon this, why we can see no reason why we should grumble under any in-fliction which a dominant majority may choose to

courge us with. Let our people think of this, and enter into the proceedings to-morrow night with prudence, firmness, and courage. To us there is no danger, if we take the manly stand which is our duty as well as our right.

From Brownlow's Knowille Whig.
UNION MEN, BE ON YOUR GUARD !-There are those UNION MEN, BE ON YOUR GUARD!—There are those all over the country, and in all of our towns and villages, who talk long and loud about the horrors of Lincoln's election, and taking advantage of the events which themselves and associates have hastened, call upon us all to unite—to let "bygones be bygones"—and all act together as a united South. The object of these men is to get as many Union men to commit themselves to the cause of Secession as they can. Let them know, wherever they meet you, that, as law-abiding citizens, loyal to our blood-bought governthem know, wherever they meet you, that, as lawabiding citizens, loyal to our blood-bought government, you will never consent to see our soil ravaged
by the terrible strife which would result from Secession, and on the very threshold proclaim your determination to oppose all the mad schemes of Disunion
and to stand by this Union of States! Tell these seeret emiss ries and strict talkers that you admit the
value of cotton as an article of commerce, but remind
them in the next breath that Kentucky and Missouri
heren as necklage for traiters, is an article of still

them in the next breath that Kentucky and Missouri hemp, as a necklace for traitors, is an article of still greater value for home consumption.

From The Vicksburgh (Miss.) Whig, 15th.

To prevent anybody abroad from being deceived, we will state what everybody hereacouts already knows. that there is little or no excitement in this section of the State, growing out of the result of the recent elec-tion. It is true that there are several worthy citizens in favor of immediate resistance, but they are in a woeful minority—there is not enough of them for seed. The "Minute Men's" organization was a fizzle—the sym-"Minute Men's" organization was a fizzle—the sympathy of the few respected citizens to whom we have referred only saving it from utter insignificance. Its numbers are barely the minimum of an ordinary volunteer company. A few excitable spirits can make more fuss than ten thousand calm and orderly people, and we assure the Union men of the State that they need not fear of old Warren. When the time comes for her to speak, the utter insignificance of secessionism will then be made clearly manifest.

From the Same, 16th.

It may be safely set down that Louisiana will not It may be safely set down that Louisiana will not secede, even if any foolish attempt is made to test the question. The Douglas and Bell vote united beats Breckinridge out of sight; and a large proportion of those who supported Major Breckinridge are as strong Union men now as they were during the canvass, when they all professed to be Union men. No matter what other States may do, the Mississippi Valley will stand by the Union as our fathers gave it to us. Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana will not seede! Mark that.

From The Lynchburg Vergiasian.

We yield all our available space to-day to the celebrated proclamation of General Jackson. Not one, we presume, in a hundred of our readers ever road this able document, or, perhaps, ever saw it; and we cannot doubt that it will be perused with interest. It effectually disposes of the nullification and secossion doctrine; and, coming from one who avowed himself to be in favor of State rights, and who is known to be the father of the modern Democracy, it may well appeared the content of the modern Democracy, it may well appeared the second of the content of the modern Democracy, it may well appeared to the content of the modern Democracy, it may well appeared to the content of the modern Democracy, it may well appeared to the content of the modern Democracy, it may well appeared to the content of the modern Democracy, it may well appeared to the content of the content of the modern of the content of the

to be in favor of State rights, and who is known to be the father of the modern Democracy, it may well ap-peal to the members of that party. Let our readers ponder it thoughtfally.

There is no longer occasion for argument or exposin-lation. We have only, after the battle, to survey the field, and carefully count our losses and gains. What-field, and carefully count our losses and gains.

field, and carefully count our losses and gains. What-ever may come—and trouble in one shape or another is sure to come—the trade and material interests of is sure to come—the trade and material interests of both portions of the Union will be affected with an fineflable disaster. But the North will suffer by far the most. It must have the sugar, the rice, and, above all, the cotton of the South. In consequence of the re-sult of the election, the greater part of the cotton crop this year will be held back, and shipped directly from Southern ports to England. Bankruptcy and starva-tion will be the issue among the manufacturing marts of New-England. The loom and the anvil will be si-

lent and motionless. The development of our national resources, which have, within the memory of living men, been advanced from an almost imperceptible point to a condition not to be surpassed by those of the first powers of the world, will be in a great measure arrested. The nation will pass through the Red Sea of a thousand evils and perils.

From the turn matters are now taking in various Southern States, it is evident to our mind that South Carolina is to find no effective support outside of her own limits, for her scheme of preventing a general consultation of all the Slaveholding States upon their duty to themselves under the General Government in the hands of the Republican party. Thus, it grows more questionable hourly, whether Georgia and Alabama will act with her without calling for an entire Southern States' Convention. Virginia is already demanding such a Convention, as well as North Carolina and Maryland; and Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi seem to evince no disposition to act in the emergency in concert with South Carolina alone; urging, as they do, a compliance with the wishes of the States of the Northern slaveholding tier, which, as all comprehend, are far more immediately and vitally interested in whatever may be the result of the present state of things.

From The Oxford (Miss.) Mercury.

interested in whatever may be the result of the present state of things.

"Devotion to the Union is Treason to the South."—We have at last reached that point in our history when it is necessary for the South to withdraw from the Union. This has not been of our seeking. Fanaticism has driven us to this point, and we are bound to accept it for self-preservation. The blood of this deed must rest upon other shoulders. We have always contended for a Union upon the principles of the Constitution. Constitutions are formed for the protection of minorities; the right to revolutionize—the right of self-defense—is derived from heaven, and is above constitutional compacts. The South has never demanded that the government should be administered upon other than constitutional principles. She never asked other than a full benefit of those guarantees; nor does she now.

never asked other than a full benefit of those guarantees; nor does she now.

But while this is true, a powerful sectional majority are now about to seize upon the Government with the avowed object of so administering it as to destroy the institution of Slavery existing in fifteen of the States. We cannot stand still and quietly see the Government pass into the bands of such an infamous crew.

South Carolina has already unfurled her flag of defiance, and the flashes of the glittering sword of the Palmetto State have already sent an electric thrill through the veins of all her Southern brethren. Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkunsas, will soon be united as brothers to defend each other from the inroads of the fanatics of the North.

So soon as this Confederacy is formed, we will throw open our ports to the ships and commerce of the world, cut loose from Yankee manufactories, erect factories of

open our ports to the ships and commerce of the world, cut loose from Yankee manufactories, erect factories of our own, and develop the rich resources now slumber-ing dormant in our states. We will levy taxes upon Northern goods, and for every negro they steal from us we will seize upon Northern goods and debts to his value.

We must put our house in order. The day for arguing the question of slavery with the North has passed. We hope that no Southern man will ever again enter into a discussion with any one North as to whether slavery is right or wrong. We will hereafter tell them: slavery is right or wrong. We will hereafter tell them:
"These negroes are ours, and the moment you lay
"hands upon them your life shall pay the forfeit."
That is the way to stop aggression. We have fulfilled
every Scriptural demand of forbearance. To forbear
longer will be a violation of the Scriptures.

To advocate the Union now is to advocate the humiliation of the South. Some men hold the Union high
above and paramount to everything else. True, it is a
valuable heritage, and would be priceless were it not
perverted to unholy purposes.

perverted to unboly putposes.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN THE COTTON STATES.—From the demonstrations toward Secession which have occurred in the extreme Southern States since the Presithe demonstrations toward excessions the Presidential election; we can no longer doubt that a most strenuous effort is on foot to speedily consummate the Yancey programme as enunciated some years since in his celebrated Slaughter manifeato. In order to prove true to the pledge, and partly to give some outward evidence of the asserted disgrace of Black Republican domination, Senators Hammoud and Chesnut of South Carolina, and Toombs of Georgia, have resigned their seats in the Congress of the Nation. The Federal Judge in Florida and many Federal officers of other Senboard States have signified their intention to resign upon the 4th of March next. Conventions of several States, including South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and probably Mississippi, will soon be held for the purpose of appealing to the people in their sovereignty, by way of ascertaining whether they will continue in the sisterhood of confederate States, as they have done for more than seventy years, or whether they will disrupt the ties that bind them together, and

have done for more than seventy years, or whether
they will disrupt the ties that bind them together, and,
peradventure, wreak upon their own heads the exectations of the unborn millions of posterity.

The Palmetto State has postponed the holding of her
Convention, very fortunately, we think, for the country, until the second Monday in February, '61. Alabama will be compelled by the legislative resolutions
of February hast, to net within forty days of the time
that the Electoral College holds its meeting and votes
for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates,
as required by the Federal Constitution. Mississippi
will, doubtless, order, through her Legislature, which
is soon to convene, in accordance with Governor Pettus's proclamation, a Convention of the people within
a like reasonable period.

tus's proclamation, a Convention of the people within a like reasonable period.

The great object in view, and, we might add, the great difficulty, is to procure concert of action between the various sovereignties in their contemplated hegira from the Confederacy. If any one would assume the responsibility of taking the lead in advance of the others, the more timid might possibly follow under the present inflamed state of the popular mind. But the alarming consciousness of the critical attitude which would be presented by the seceding State in her isopresent inflamed state of the popular mind. But the alarming consciousness of the critical attitude which would be presented by the seceding State in her isolated and anomalous condition, and the knowledge of the impossibility of retracing her steps without dishonor and disgrace in the event of being left solitary and alone, have combined to produce caution and deliteration in the fearful consummation of their revolutionary plans. We are at a loss to conjecture, nor can mortal ken prognosticate what will be the uncertain finale. We have an abiding confidence in the patriotism of the masses, if, amid the heat of political excitement, they will not submit to the dictation of wily party leaders, whose livelihood is in perpetual broils and eternal agitation. It is a happy omen for the future of our country that delay of action has been forced upon the dramatis personal of this lamentable tragedy. When the fancied insult sustained by the South in the triumph of freesoilism shall be viewed in a philosophic and practical light, when the inflammatory state of the body politic shall be allayed, and dethroned reason resume her sway in the minds of enraged political madmen, it is to be hoped that harmony will again prevail among a people where, but a short time back, grim-visaged discord ruled supreme.

We candidly believe that a fair discussion of the issue presented before the Southern people at present, if

We candid believe that a fair discussion of the is-sne presented before the Southern people at present, it properly pressed, will result in the determination to demand their rights in this Union, and to exact the use of Federal power in enforcing them. There is no grievance in the nature of things for which the Congrievance in the nature of things for which the Constitution does not farnish an ample and a ready remedy. But were this not strictly true, each State can hereafter adopt retaliatory measures of legislation as recommended by Gov. Brown of Georgia in his recent measage to the State Legislature. This system can be carried to any extent desirable, without the least infringement upon the letter, if not the spirit, of the Constitution. With the prospect of mature, calm, and deliberate meditation before them, we carnestly hope, and almost lead ourselves to believe, that the yeomanry of the Southern States will adopt such a line of policy, deeming it not less the part of discretion than of valor.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN CHARLESTON. On Thursday evening, the 15th instant, a meeting was held at Charleston, to welcome the returning dele ention from that city to the State Legislature. Mayor Macbeth presided, and made a speech. Mr. R. N. Gourdin delivered the address of approval. Mr. Porter, one of the delegation, responded, in part, as follower FELLOW-CITIZENS: As one of your delegation, I

thank you for your welcome home. Warm and cordial as is your greeting, we all greet you with a like warmth and cordiality. This is an occasion for common warmth and cordiality. This is an occasion for common rejoicing. We are in the midst of great events. We are actors in scenes that will live in history. We are living in times that will try men's souls, and that will make a record in the future for our city and for our state, either for weal or for wee, for honor or for shame; and God grant that it shall be for weal and not for woe; for honor and not for shame. Fellow-citizens: Since we parted, a great revolution has bee inaugurated. This great Government, the wonder of the world—this mighty Federal Union, the center of so many hopes and aspirations—is now sliding from under our feet, and those great sovereign communities that many hopes and aspirations—is now sliding from under our feet, and those great sovereign communities that breathed into it the breath of life; that called it into being, but which has been most perfidiously abused and betrayed, are about to recall the powers with which they clothed it, and to assume their original positions among the people of the carth as a sovereign and independent nation. But, fellow-citizens, what is most remarkable of all it that it is not a legislative, but a popular revolution. The people started the ball of revolution, and they will carry it forward to the consumation and the end they have in view. Solitary and alone, it is my fixed belief that the State of South Carolina, whatever may betide her, whoever refuse to stand by her—that South Carolina solitary and alone if need be, will launch her gallant little bark of independence upon an untried political sea; abiding in the justice of her cause, and relying upon the gallant arms and the stout hearte of her

people, will peril all in the contest with our comy, and will look unfalkeringly and trust to the God of Battles to guide her through the trials and perplexities by which she is surrounded, to the haven of safety. Pullow-citizens, I rejoice that you have resisted. I rejoice that you have resisted and betrayed we that the bitter cup of indignity and insult is filled to overflowing; that the point of resistance has at been reached. I rejoice that in the very hour of the insulting revels, in rejoicing over us, that the does of this Union will fall upon their affrighted sailke a thunderbolt from an unclouded sky, and startle their guilty souls from their propriety. Fellow-citizens, when I think of it I am amazed at the infatuation of the people of the North, that they should suppose that the people of the North, that they should suppose that the people of the North, that they should suppose that the people of the North, that they should suppose that the people of the North, that they should suppose that the people of the South—descended from as high and noble a lineage as their own, in whose veins flows the same glorious blood, a people who have loved liberty and pursued it to the end, through all the trials and perils of the country as well as they—that they should believe that such a people could have submitted with acquiescence, and without resistance to their unhely demands. Why, fellow-citizens, an orasic of Marsachusetts (Wendell Phillips), has said, issee the election of Linccln, that it is the first time in the listory of the Republic that the rlave has elected the President of the United States. And it is true. But alongside of that fact, when it is written down in the history of the Republic, there will be written another fact, which is this: that there was one, at least, of these slaveholding States that refuse, with utter scorn, unto the very disruption of the Confedera people, will peril all in the

Mr. M. P. O'Connor was the next speaker, II.

Mr. M. P. O'Connor was the next speaker. Hy said:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: The unanimity the thrilling spectacle which I now behold, of so many thousands of people in this great netropolis assembled to testify their devotion to the great cause of civil and political liberty, fills me with the profoundest emotion. It is the best guarantee that could be offered to your immediate Representatives that the cause in which they have so recently embarked our galkant little State, will be prosecuted until the liberties and independence of the Commonwealth have been achieved. [Applause.] The wicked and nefarious plot which forty years ago was conceived to seize the reins of this Government for the purpose of plundering the South and aproxing her institutions has, day by day, matured, until the hour of its accomplishment has come. [Cheers.] A party—a section, proclaiming, in the spirit of intense hortility to slavery, and in the most maddened hatred of the slaveholder, that the Union is a league with the devil, and the Constitution a compact with hell, bave risen into power, and trampled down under foot all opposition to their authority, [Applause.] Wave after wave of aggression has swept over this Union, shattered into a thousand wiecks the Constitution, and will soon bury us beneath its billows, unless we put our breasts to the storm and bravely resist. [Applause.] Aye, aye, my friends, and the beaming countenances and flashing eyes which I now behold around me tell me that you will resist it. (Cheers.] Aye, remembering the famous maxim that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God [applause]. South Carolina has taken the first step to give her a rank among the nations of the earth, and South Carolina has taken the first step to give her a rank among the nations of the earth, and South Carolina will maintain it. [Renewed cheer.] step to give her a rank among the nations of the carth, and South Carolina will maintain it. [Renewed cheering] The knell of this Union has been sounded, and and South Carolina will maintain it. [Renewed cheering] The knell of this Union has been sounded, and it must go down, if it has to go down in a stream of blood and in a multitude of human suffering. [Applauee.] Of what value, my friends, is this Union to you now? Three thousand millions of property is involved in this question, and if you say at the ballot-box that South Carolina shall not secede, you put into the sacrifice three thousand millions of your property. [Applauee.] Aye, my friends, that Union of which so many speak in terms of laudation—its virtues, its spirit, its splendor has forever field. [Applause.] It is now a dead carcase, stinking in the nostrils of the South. [Cheers.] Speak of a Union which the South has had all along to support, upon which she has lavished her strength and talent and treasures—think of that Union now striking her down! Oh, my friends, the line of demarcation, broad and deep, has been drawn between the North and the South, and that line will remain there forever. [Cheers.] Like some gigantic rock in the ocean, which nature, by a sudden convulsion, has rent in twain, letting the water pass through—so between the North and South there rolls and ever will roll an impassable river to keep in eternal separation the two hostile and antagonistic countries. [Analyna.] North and South there rolls and ever will roll an impassable river to keep in eternal separation the two hostile and antagonistic countries. [Applane.] The future policy of South Carolina, I hope to God will be no step backwards. [Cheers.] I say to-night, South Carolina must secede, [renewed cheering], and South Carolina will secede. [Continued cheering.] All honor to the gallant, the patriotic men who fired from Charleston the first gun in the Revolution. [Applause.] If she goes out now, every State throughout the entire South from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, will go with her; and the 7th of November, 1860, will be renowned in the annals of Revolution bere, as the Tea Party in Boston is renowned in the annals of the American Revolution. [Loud applause.] Ave, my fiends, a few weeks more and you will ree floating from the fortifications the ensign that now hears the Palmetto, the emblem of a Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] A thousand hearts will rally to its support, and a thousand swords will leap from their scabbards, resolved to make it their winding sheet 'ere it shall trail in dishonor in the dust. [Loud applause.] I ask yon, fellow-citizens, are you afraid of the consequences of secession? [Loud cries of "no," and applause.] The followers who are unwilling to make some sacrifices for the preservation of their freedom, are unworthy of the name of people. [Applause.] Speeches similar in tone, were made by others. During the evening Mr. Gaillard displayed a large and passable river to keep in eternal separation the two hostile and antagonistic countries. [Applanse.]

ing the evening Mr. Gaillard displayed a large and very beautiful wreath, which had been received by the President of the meeting, with the following note:

"A mother and daughter send a wreath to the mass meeting of onight. With it the mother offers four sons, living in the State." to its service—the daughter, earnest wishes for the cess of separate State action.
"November 15, 1666."

MINOR ITEMS. HONOR TO CALEB CUSHING.

The Charleston Courier of the 16th has the following paragraph;

ing paragraph:

"A prosperous voyage is the wish of many friends for the brig James Gray, Capt. Plummer, which will take departure this day. Capt. Plummer has gratified many old friends and made many new friends by his spirited and prompt recognition of the rights, honor, and action of South Carolina. He has the pleasure of carryaction of South Carolina. He has the pleasure of carry-ing with him in his cabin a copy of an excellent and faithful photograph of Caleb Cushing, one of the owners of the James Gray, which was taken during the session of the Charleston Convention, by Quinby & Co., No. 233 King street, and presented by them,

through a friend, for that purpose."

SUBSCRIPTION FOR CALEB CUSHING. The Charleston Courier says:
"THE CUSHING TESTIMONIAL.—A list for contribu-

tions of ladies exclusively—not exceeding \$1 in each case—can be found in The Courter office.

case—can be found in The Courrier office.

NOTES OF PREPARATION.

The Oxford (Miss.) Mercury says:

"From all portions of the South we hear the notes of preparation for the coming storm. The reveille is being beat, minute men, riflemen and dragoons are forning, and making ready to march at a moment's warning to repel the foe and assist the people of any of the States in throwing off the thraldom of Black Republicanism and asserting their freedom. We are treading on times of the utmost moment. The North will find, in less than six months, that the blood of the South has been aroused to resistance, and that the odious abolition principles cannot be carried into effections of the odious abolition principles cannot be carried into effections as a sea of blood shall have first sprinkled the ground."

A TIGHTNESS IN BUNTING. The Norfolk Herald says:

The Norjoik Herald says:

"The Palmetto flag is waving widely over the free soil of the South. A patriotic citizen of Norjolk, wishing to obtain one to raise above his family altar, sent, a few days since, an order to Charleston for the desired emblem; but he received answer vesterday that the supply of hunting was all exhausted, owing to the universal demand."

WINE AND COCKADES.

THE BLUE COCKADE.—The humble individual who edits this paper, acknowledges with pleasure and with pride the receipt, from his "charming wee friend Dora," of a bottle of sparkling wine, and a beautiful blue cockade, with a palmetto button in the center dit. The helies, God bless them, are, like their grandmothers of the Revolution, ardent secessionists, in favor of separation from their Northern foes, and are resolved to bestow their smiles only upon Southern patriots. Dora has the heart of Mary Witherspoon. We were at dinner when the presents reached us, and, after exhibiting the cockade, pinned it upon our breast, passed round the wine, and proposed, "The Secession of South Carolina and the speedy formation of a Southern Confederacy." We regret that our sons were not present to drink to the sentiment, which was acknownedged by all present with enthusiasm. We promise our fair friend that when we go to the battle we il wear that cockade near our heart, and surrender it only with our life.

[Pee Dee Times, Nov. 14.

THE FLAG OF ALABAMA. THE FLAG OF ALABAMA.

We are glad, says The Montgomery Advertiser, that the "maids and matrops" of Montgomery, enthused with the spirit that actuated the women of '76, are making a splendid flag to be presented to the Southern Rights men of this city. It is the flag of Alabama. As it has been described to us, the banners